

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.—

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Editors and Proprietors.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### MY FIRST AND LAST SPEECH IN THE GENERAL COURT.

BY THOMAS TURNIPPOH.

Representative from the Town of Squashboro.

If I live a thousand years, I shall never forget the day I was chosen representative. Isaac Long, who ran himself out of a year's growth to bring the news, for I staid away from town meeting of dignity, as the way is, being a candidate. At first I could not believe it, though when I spied Isaac coming round Slouch's corner with his coatails flapping in the wind, and pulling straight ahead for our house, I felt certain that something was the matter, and my heart began to bump, jump so, under my jacket, that 'twas a wonder it did not knock a button off. However, I put on a sad face, and when Isaac came bolting into the house, I pretended not to be thinking about it.

"Lieutenant Turnipoh!" says Isaac, "hub, hub! You've got the election!"

"Got what?" says I, pretending to be surprised, as a foolish sort of a way.

"Got the election!" says he, "all hollow; we've got a majority of thirteen—a clear majority—clean, smuck-smooth, and no two words about it!"

"Poh!" says I, trying to keep cool, though at the same time I felt all over—I can't tell how, only my skin did seem to fit me. "Poh!" says I again; but the idea of going into public life, and being called "Squire Turnipoh," was almost too much for me. I seemed to feel as if I was standing on the tip-top of the north pole, with my head above the clouds, the sun on one side and the moon on the other. "Got the election?" says I; "ahem! hem! hem!" And so I tried to put on a proper dignity for the occasion, but it was hard work.

"Got a majority?" says I once more.

"As sure as a gun," says Isaac, "I heard it with my own ears. Squire Dobbs read it off to the whole meeting." Tobias Turnipoh has fifty-one, and is—chosen!"

I thought I should have choked! Six millions of glorious ideas seemed to be swelling up all at a time within me. I had just been reading Dr. Growler's sermon on the end of the world, but now I thought the world was just beginning.

"You're representative to the General Court!" said Isaac, striking his forefinger into the palm of his left hand, with as much emphasis as if a new world had been created. I felt more magnanimous than ever.

"I shan't accept," said I. (The Lord pardon me for lying.)

"Shan't accept," screamed out Isaac, in the greatest amazement, with his great goggle eyes staring out of his head. "Shall I go back and tell them so?"

"I mean I'll take it into consideration," said I, trying to look as important as I could. "It's an office of great responsibility, Isaac," said I, "but I'll think of it, and after due deliberation—if my constituents insist upon my going,—Isaac, what'll you take to drink?"

I could not shut my eyes to sleep all that night, and did nothing but think of the General Court, and how I should look in the great hall of the statehouse, marching up to my seat, to take possession. I determined right off, to have a brand new blue coat with brass buttons; and on second thought I remembered hearing Col. Crabapple say that the members wore their wrappers. So I concluded that my pepper and salt coat with the blue satin pantaloons, would do very well. I decided, though, to have my hat new ironed, and counter-manded the orders for the cowhide boots, because kip-skin would be more genteel. In addition to this, because men in public life should be liberal, and make a more respectable appearance than common folks, I didn't hesitate long in making up my mind about having a watch chain and an imitation breast pin. "The check handkerchief," thinks I to myself, "is as good as new; and my pig-tail queue will look splendidly if the old ribbon is a little secured?"

It can't be described how much the affairs of the nation occupied my mind all the next day and three weeks afterwards. Ensign Shute came to see me about the Byfield pigs, but I couldn't talk of anything but my legislative responsibilities. "The criteria beat all nature for squealing," says he, "but they cut caputally to pork." "Ay," says I, "there must be a quorum before we can do any business." "The old gruffer," says he, "will soon be fat enough to kill." "Yes," says I, "the speaker has the casting vote." "Your new pig-pen," says he, "will hold 'em all." "I shall take my seat," says I, "and be sworn in, according to the constitution." "What's your opinion of corn cobs?" says he. "The governor and council will settle that," says I.

The concerns of the whole commonwealth seemed to be resting all on my shoulders as heavy as a fifty six, and every thing I heard or saw made me think of the dignity of my office. When I met a flock of geese on the schoolhouse green with Deacon Dugskin's old gander at the head, "There," says I, "goes the speaker and all the honorable members." This was talked of up and down the town, as a proof that I felt a proper responsibility; and Simon Sly said the comparison of the geese was capital. I thought so too. Every body wished me joy of my election, and seemed to expect great things; which I did not fail to lay to heart. So having the eyes of the whole community upon me, I could not help seeing that no

thing would satisfy them if I did not do something for the credit of the town. Squire Dobbs, the chairman of our selectmen, preached me a long lecture on responsibility: "Lieutenant Turnipoh," says he, "I hope you'll keep to the reputation of Squashborough."

"I hope I shall, Squire," says I, holding up my head, for I feel my dignity rising.

"It's a highly responsible office, this going to General Court," says he.

"I'm altogether aware of that," says I, looking serious; "I'm aware of that, totally and officially."

"I'm glad you feel responsible," says he.

"I'm bold to say that I do feel the responsibility," says I—"and I feel more and more responsible, the more I think of it."

"Squashborough," says the Squire, "has always been a credit to the commonwealth—"

"Who doubts it?" says I.

"And a credit to the General Court," says he.

"Ahem!" says I.

"I hope you'll let 'em know what's what," says he.

"I guess I know a thing or two," says I.

"But," says the Squire, "a representative can't do his duty to his constituents without knowing the constitution. It's my opinion you ought not to vote for the dog-tax."

"That's a matter that calls for due deliberation," says I. So I went home and began to prepare for my legislative duties. I studied the statute on cart-wheels, and the act in addition to an act entitled an act.

People may sit in their chimney-corners and imagine it's an easy thing to be a representative, but this is a very great mistake. For three weeks I felt like a toad under a harrow, such a weight of responsibility as I felt on thinking of my duties to my constituents. But when I came to think how much I was expected to do for the credit of the town, it was overwhelming. All the representatives of our part of the county had done great things for their constituents, and I was determined not to do less. I resolved, therefore, on the very first consideration, to stick to the following scheme.

To make a speech.

To make a motion for a bank in Squashborough.

To move that all salaries be cut down one half except the pay of the representatives.

To second every motion for adjournment.—And always to vote against the Boston members.

As to the speech, though I had not exactly made up my mind about the subject of it, yet I took care to have it all written beforehand. This was not so difficult as some folks may think; for, as it was all about my constituents and responsibility and Bunker Hill and heroes of seventy-six and dying for liberty, it would do for any purpose, with a few words tacked in here and there. After I had got it well by heart, I went down in Cranberry Swamp, out of hearing and sight of any body, and delivered it off, to see how it would go. It went off in capital style, till I got nearly through, when just as I was saying, "Mr. Speaker, here I stand for the Constitution," Tom Thumper's old he-goat popped out of the bushes behind, and gave me such a butt in the rear, that I was forced to make an adjournment to the other side of the fence, to finish it. After full trial, I thought it best to write it over again, and put in more responsibility, with something about "fought, bled and died."

When the time came for me to set off to Boston, you may depend upon it I was all of a twitter. In fact, I did not exactly know whether I was on my head or my heels. All Squashborough was alive: the whole town came to see me set out. They all gave me strict charge to stand up for my constituents and vote down the Boston members. I promised them I would, "for I'm sensible of my responsibility," says I. I promised, besides, to move heaven and earth to do something for Squashborough. In short, I promised every thing, because a representative could not do less.

At last I got to Boston; and being in good season, I had three whole days to myself before the session opened. By way of doing business, I went round to all the shops, pretending I wanted to buy a silk handkerchief. I managed it so as not to spend anything, though the shopkeepers were mighty sharp, trying to hook me for a bargain; but I had my eye-teeth cut, and took care never to offer within ninepence of the first cost. Sometimes they talked saucy in a joking kind of a way, if I happened to go more than three times to the same shop; but when I told them I belonged to the General Court, it struck them all of a heap, and they did not dare to do anything but make faces to one another. I think I was down upon them there.

The day I took my seat was a day of all the days in a year! I shall never forget it. I thought I had never lived till then. Giles Elderberry's exaltation when he was made hog-reviver, was nothing to it. As for the procession—that best cock-fighting! I treated myself to half a sheet of gingerbread, for I felt as if my purse would hold out forever. However, I can't describe every thing. We were sworn in, and I took my seat, though I say it myself. I took my seat: all Boston was there to see me do it. What a weight of responsibility I felt!

It beats all nature to see what a difficulty there is in getting a chance to make a speech. Forty things were put to the vote and passed, without my being able to say a word, though I felt certain I could have said something upon every one of them. I had my speech all ready and was waiting for a chance to say "Mr. Speaker," but something always put me out. This was losing time dreadfully—however, I made it up in seconding motions, for I was determined to have my share in the business, out of regard for my constituents. It's true I seconded the motions on both sides of the question, which always set the other members laughing, but says I to them, "That's my affair, how do you know what my principles are?"

At last two great questions were brought forward, which seemed too good to lose. These were the Dogtown turnpike, and the Cart-wheel question.—The moment I heard the last one mentioned, I felt convinced it was just the thing for me. The other members thought just so, for when it came up for discussion, a Berkshire member gave me a jog with the elbow, "Turnipoh," says he, "now is your time. Squashborough forever!" No sooner said than done; I twitched off my hat and called out "Mr. Speaker!"

As sure as you live, I had caught him at last!

there was no one else who had spoken quick enough, and it was as clear as preaching I had the floor. "Gentleman from Squashborough!" says he,—I heard him say it. "Now," thinks I to myself, "I must begin, whether or no." "Mr. Speaker," says I again; but I only said it to gain time, for I could hardly believe I had the floor, and all the congregated wisdom of the commonwealth was listening and looking on; the thought of it made me crawl all over. "Mr. Speaker," says I, once more. Everybody looked round at me. Thinks I to myself a second time, "there's no clawing off, this hutch. I must begin; and so here goes!"

Accordingly I gave a loud hem! and said "Mr. Speaker," for the fourth time. "Mr. Speaker," said I, "I rise to the question"—though it did not strike my mind, that I had been standing up ever since I came into the house. "I rise to the question," Mr. Speaker," said I. But to see how terribly strange some things work! No sooner had I rose to the question and got a chance to make my speech, than I began to wish myself a hundred miles off. Five minutes before, I was as bold as a lion, but now I should have been glad to crawl into a knot-hole. "Mr. Speaker, I rise to the question," says I: but I am bound that instead of rising, my voice began to fall. "Mr. Speaker," said I, "I rise to the question," but the more I rose to the question, the more the question seemed to fall away from me. And just at that moment, a little fat round-faced man with a bald head, that was sitting right before me, speaks to another member and says, "What squawking fellow is that?" It dashed me a good deal, and I don't know but I should have sat right down without another word, but Colonel Crabapple, the member from Turkeytown, gave me a twitch by the tail of my wrapper, "That's right, Turnipoh," says he, "give them the grand touch!" This had a mighty encouraging effect, and so I hemmed and hawed three or four times, and at last made a beginning.

"Mr. Speaker," says I, "this is a subject of vital importance. The question is, Mr. Speaker, on the amendment. I have a decided opinion on that point, Mr. Speaker. I am altogether opposed to the last gentleman, and I feel bound in duty to my constituents, Mr. Speaker, and the responsibility of my office, to express my mind on this question. Mr. Speaker, our glorious forefathers fought, bled and died for glorious liberty. I am opposed to this question, Mr. Speaker,—my constituents have a vital interest in cart-wheels. Let us take a retrospective view, Mr. Speaker, of the present condition of all the kingdoms and tribes of the earth. Look abroad, Mr. Speaker, over the wide expanse of nature's universe beyond the blazing billows of the Atlantic! Behold Bonaparte going about like a roaring thunderbolt! All the world turned topsy-turvy, and there is a terrible rousing among the sons of men. But to return to the subject, Mr. Speaker. I am decidedly opposed to the amendment: it is contrary to the principles of freedom and the principles of responsibility. Tell it to your children, Mr. Speaker, and to your children's children, that freedom is not to be bartered, like Eau, for a mess of potash. Liberty is the everlasting birthright of the grand community of nature's freemen. Sir, the member from Boston talks of horse-shoes, but I hope we shall stand up for our rights. If we only stand up for our rights, Mr. Speaker, our rights will stand up for us, and we shall all stand uprightly, without shivering or shaking. Mr. Speaker, these are awful times—money is hard to get, whatever the gentleman from Rowley may say about pumpkins. A true patriot will die for his country. May we all imitate the glorious example and die for our country. Give up keeping cows! Mr. Speaker! What does the honorable gentleman mean? Is not agriculture to be cultivated? He that sells his liberty, Mr. Speaker, is worse than a cannibal, a hotentot or a hippopotamus. The member from Charleston has brought his pigs to the wrong market. I stand up for cart-wheels, and so do my constituents. When our country calls us, Mr. Speaker, with the voice of a speaking-trumpet, may we never be backward in coming forward; and all honest men ought to endeavor to keep the rising generation from falling. Not to dwell upon this point, Mr. Speaker, let us now enter into the subject: In the first place,"

Now it happened that just at this moment the little fat, bald-headed, round-faced man wriggled himself round exactly in front of me, so that I could not help seeing him; and just as I was saying "rising generation," he twisted the corners of his mouth into a queer sort of a pucker on one side, and rolled the whites of his little grey, winking eyes right up in my face. The members all stared straight at us, and made a kind of a snickering cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck, that seemed to run whistling over the whole house. I felt awfully bothered,—I can't tell how,—but it gave me such a jerk off the books that I could not remember the next words; so I felt in my pocket for the speech—it was not there;—then in my hat,—it was not there;—then behind me, then both sides of me, but to and behold! it was not to be found. The next instant I remembered that I had taken it out of my hat in a shop in Dock Square that morning, while I was comparing the four corners of my check handkerchief with a bandanna. That was enough. I knew as quick as lightning that I was a gone goose. I pretended to go on with my speech, and kept saying, "rising generation," my constituents, enter into the subject, Mr. Speaker." But I made hawk's meat of it you may depend. Finally nobody could stand it any longer; the little fat man with the round face put his thumb to the side of his nose, and made a sort of twinkling with his fingers; the Speaker began to giggle, and the next minute the whole house exploded like a bomb shell. I snatched up my hat under cover of the smoke, made one jump to the door, and was down stairs before you could say "Second the motion."

A physician in this city called a few days since to see a young man who was quite sick, and among other things he left a blister plaster, which he ordered to be placed on the young man's chest. He called the next morning to see his patient, and inquiring how the blister had operated, was informed by the lady of the house that as the young man had no chest, she had put the blister on his trunk; and were enough, there the blister was, stuck upon a large wooden trunk by the side of the bed.—*Pasadena Gazette.*

## A CHAMBER SCENE.

She rose from her untroubled sleep,  
And put aside her soft brown hair,  
And in a tongue low and deep  
As Love's first whisper, breathed a prayer!  
Her snow white hands together pressed—  
Her blue eyes shelter'd in its lid—  
The folded linen on her breast  
Just swelling with the charms it hid;  
And from her long and flowing dress  
Escaped a bare and slender foot,  
Whose fall upon the earth did press  
Like a snow-flake, soft and mute;  
And there from slumber soft and warm,  
Like a young spirit fresh from heaven,  
She bowed her light and graceful form,  
And humbly prayed to be forgiven.

Oh God! if souls uncoiled as these  
Need daily mercy at thy throne—  
If she, upon her bended knees,  
Our loveliest and our purest one—  
She with a face so clear and bright,  
We deem her some stray child of light—  
If she with those soft eyes in tears,  
Day after day, in her first years,  
Must kneel and pray for grace from thee,  
What far, far deeper need have we!  
How hardly if she win not heaven,  
Will our wild errors be forgiven.

From the Cultivator.

## THE PAGEANTRY OF REPUBLICS.

BY JUDAS BURL.

To maintain republican principles and a republican government, it is necessary that we preserve republican habits and customs. We affect to be free, yet we glory in being the slaves of party. We profess toleration, yet we proscribe as unworthy of public confidence the brother who dissents from our political creed, or who refuses to support our candidate, be he ever so bad. We are republicans by profession, but aristocrats or sycophants in practice.

Our news journals, for the last two months, have been filled with accounts of pagan proceedings, laudatory addresses and sumptuous entertainments, got up, ostensibly, in honor of distinguished citizens, whose duties or pleasures have induced them to travel abroad. Thousands, many thousands, have been expended, a vast deal of time has been wasted, and some of the more dangerous of the human passions involved, in getting up these shows—not so much, we suspect, with the view of doing real honor to the individual, as of strengthening the interests of party, and subserving the sinister purposes of individuals.

As republicans, we ridicule the adulatory homage paid to the crowned heads and privileged classes of Europe, by what we term an ignorant and enslaved population; and yet we outstrip them in our discrimination and fulsome panegyric, and partisan worship. Our constitution and laws regard public officers as public servants, not elevated for their own, but for the public good; yet, in our practice, we treat them as our masters, and it would be no wonder, such is human propensity to abuse power, if they soon assume to be such. Rome granted triumphs to her distinguished men; and these distinguished men became her masters. Elections by the legitimate authorities soon ceased to be voluntary; and Caesars were raised up by the tumultuous acclamations of the mob, of the army, to curse and enslave the republic.

We would by no means withhold from public officers, the respect due to their stations, nor from distinguished individuals, the honor due to their merits. We would as cordially tender our hand, and our respects, to merit, as any man, yet we verily think that this respect and honor would be more compatible with our republican professions, less derogatory to our dignity as freemen, and equally complimentary to those whom we would honor, if processions, cavalcades and military parades were dispensed with. It is but too apparent, that these pageants are got up for party, and not for public benefit; and that if tolerated, they will increase in frequency and in mischief.—It is not the evils that have happened that we so much deprecate, but the evils that are likely to grow out of these anti-republican precedents.

It should be a man's virtues, his public services, and his fidelity to our republican institutions, that should recommend him to public confidence and support—and these are likely to be known whenever they are developed—and not the number of partisans which can be drummed up to swell his cavalcade. A good man needs not these extraneous anti-republican contrivances, and a bad man is certainly not entitled to them.

We intend no political or personal allusions in these remarks. We consider the practice a bad one, inconsistent with our republican professions, one that is growing upon us, and one that should be discountenanced by the sober, reflecting part of the community.

## JUDICIAL COMBAT.

A letter from Tiflis mentions the occurrence of a single combat, in one of the Caucasian districts, which is worthy of the chivalrous spirit of the middle ages. Prince Shenehedeli, of the race of the Kabardes, having carried off the daughter of Bey of Bolyraki, kept her in his possession without offering compensation by making her his spouse.—The young maiden's father enraged at the disgrace which this atrocious deed had brought upon his family, one of the oldest and richest in that part of the country, ordered Melick, his eldest son, to challenge the prince to single combat. The Prince took up the gauntlet, and the 20th of October was appointed for the encounter. Punctually at noon on that day the two combatants met in the plain of Arsianna, between Derhend and Buinacki, both gallantly mounted, and accompanied by a retinue of twelve Nukirs, or knight followers, well horsed, bearing the banners of their respective chiefs. The whole party were habited in coats of mail and steel gloves with armlets and plumed helmets of the same metal, and bore gorgeous shields, each with a spear in his right hand and sword on his left side. Prince Shenehedeli's banner displayed a golden falcon on a green ground; the Bey's a black bear, surmounted by three argent stars on a scarlet field. Four individuals of advanced age, chosen by either party as judges, were seated on an elevated stage; these announced to the challenger and challenged that they

had adjudged, that, which ever of the combatants in chief, should be thrown out of his saddle, and which ever of the two parties of knight followers should be worsted or driven from the field, should be held accountable to whatever resolve the conqueror should lay down. The encounter was opened on both sides with great spirit, and soon became of the most obstinate character; each individual singled out his antagonist, and fourteen knights were laid low, when Melick, though streaming with blood from three desperate wounds, suddenly made a violent and dexterous lunge at Prince Shenehedeli, and forced him out of his saddle. The only condition which the conqueror exacted from the fallen, was that he should espouse his sister. The conquered Prince obeyed, and the espousals were celebrated accordingly on the 27th of the same month.

*The Blessing of linen in a free country.*—Jim Byrnes, a tight little lump of a boy, "from Cork's own town," arrived yesterday in the Isaac Hicks from Liverpool, and proceeded to the boarding house of Nicholson Matthewson, of 330 Water St. Here Jim soon found his way to the bottom of several glasses of cogniac, which had the miraculous effect of stirring up his wrath and his patriotism to the boiling point, and also of making him very inquisitive.

"This is Ameriky isn't it?" said he to the landlord.

"It is," answered the landlord.

"I know it was," replied Jim with a flourish; "an if any has any thing to say forment it, let him only come this way an I'll make poor house broth or him. Landlord can't we all do as we like in Ameriky?"

"To be sure we can," replied the smiling Boniface.

"Thin, be Jesus, here goes," exclaimed the patriot Mr. Byrnes, "here goes to show what a blessing it is to live in a free country."

Saying which he seized a cut glass decanter by the neck, and in an awkward attempt to break "miss head's head with it," pulverized it against the counter; he then paid his respects to a couple of chairs, which he converted into excellent kindling wood in a little less than no time, and was proceeding to prove his patriotism on a dresser of cups and saucers, when some persons interfered.

"What in the devil are you doing man?" said they.

"Why ye spalpeens, don't you see I'm enjoying me liberty Garryowan, an down wid the potlery."

And here he made mincemeat of a looking glass, but was prevented from doing any other mischief, by being carried away to the lock up. In the morning Mr. Byrnes was taken all check—and declared that he used to have a better opinion of it—when he was informed that they had such things as laws, watchhouses, and magistrates, in Ameriky and his patriotism was also considerably damped by perceiving that a quart or so of American brandy can give a man a d— of a headache. The charge about rioting and breaking not being proved, the magistrate fined Mr. Byrnes \$2 for being drunk, and gave him some excellent advice, touching the model by which he should regulate his future conduct.

*Slander.*—It is a poor soul that cannot bear slander. No decent man can get along without it—at least none that are actively engaged in the struggle of business life. Have you a bad fellow in your employment, and discharge him, he goes round and slanders you—refuse another some very modest boon which he has asked, he goes round and slanders you—let your conduct be such as to create the envy of another, he goes round and slanders you. In fine, as we said before, we would not give a cent for a person who is not slandered—it shows that he is either a milk-sep or a fool. No—no—earn a bad name from a bad fellow, (and you can easily do so by correct conduct,) it is the only way to prove that you are entitled to a good one.

*Never branded before.*—A rogue was branded on the hand, and before he went from the bar, the judge bade them search if he were not branded before.—No, my lord, I was never branded before." They searched, and found the mark. "Oh, you're an impudent slave, what think you now?"—"I cry your honor mercy," says he, "for I ever thought my shoulders stood behind."

*Unconscious irony.*—The other Sunday the clerk of one of the Dissenting Chapels in the city, previous to the commencement of the service, dirtied his hands by placing them accidentally on some new black paint, and unconsciously rubbing his face, he smudged it so as to resemble a son of Vulcan.—He turned into the singing desk, where he naturally attracted much attention, which was considerably increased when he gave out the first line of the hymn, "Behold the brightness of my face." The congregation could no longer preserve their gravity, and an involuntary laugh burst from every corner of the chapel.

*Tricks of Paris.*—The day I purchased them (bracelets) was marked by the following circumstances. I was walking across one of the bridges in Paris, when a well dressed man suddenly threw himself over the parapet into the Seine. Fortunately he fell into a place where the water was not very deep, and he was speedily rescued from his perilous predicament. A crowd immediately surrounded him—I amongst the rest. He opened his eyes, his words were, "Mes—enfants—mes pauvres enfants!" My children, my poor children!" These piteous exclamations moved me, and I immediately gave the man a couple of Napoleons, they being all the money I had about me. "Dear bless you, sir," said an Englishman, whom the occurrence also attracted to the spot, "he's done that already three times this week. He regularly drowns, or poisons, or stabs himself, four or five times every week." "Why does he do that?" said I; "is he mad?" "Mad! no!" returned the man; "he is a clever fellow on the contrary, and picks up a good deal of money in this way. It's an excellent business. He lives better by dying five or six times a week than I do by working hard." "What! is he an impostor, then?" cried I, naturally indignant at the gross manner in which I had been imposed upon. "That's a harsh word, sir," answered the man; "but he's something like it, though."



## TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

SALISBURY, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1839.

A Temperance Convention composed of Delegates from the several County and Auxiliary Societies, in Western North Carolina, assembled in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Salisbury, on Wednesday, Nov. 6th, and was organized by the choice of D. A. Davis of Salisbury, President, and Benjamin Austin, and Charles W. Harris of Cabarrus, Secretaries.

The following Delegates were appointed to attend this Convention:

### ROWAN COUNTY.

Rowan County Temperance Society.—Col. Sam'l. Lemly, D. A. Davis, Rev. John D. Schack, Rev. Thomas S. Campbell, Mr. John C. Palmer, Mr. Benjamin Fraley, Dr. Benjamin Austin, and Mr. William Locke.

Union Temperance Society.—Rev. Samuel Rothrock, and Mr. William Walton.

Third Creek Church Temperance Society.—Robert Johnson.

Back Creek Temperance Society.—Mr. John F. McCorkle, and Rev. A. Y. Lockridge.

Thyrtina Temperance Society.—Rev. J. D. Hall, Capt. John McCulloch, Mr. James Silliman, Mr. William Gibson.

Unity and Franklin Temperance Society.—Messrs. Samuel Marlin, Jesse Marlin, and Jesse Kincaid.

### CABARRUS COUNTY.

Cabarrus County Temperance Society.—Rev. Philip A. Strobel, Mr. John Phifer, Sen., Mr. Charles W. Harris, Maj. Izan Cannon, and Mr. John Rodgers.

Rocky River Temperance Society.—Rev. D. A. Penick, Mr. Samuel Morrison, and Dr. Cyrus A. Alexander.

Poplar Tree Temperance Society.—John Robinson, D. D., Mr. Joseph A. Cannon, and Dr. W. W. Rankin.

Concord Temperance Society.—Dr. E. R. Gibson, and Mr. John F. Phifer.

Buffalo and Bear Creek Temperance Society.—Gen. Paul Barringer, Rev. John Lantz, Col. George Barnhardt, Mr. Matthias Barrer, Mr. John C. Barnhardt, and Mr. Jacob Muschhammer.

Bethpage Temperance Society.—Abraham C. McCree, Esq.

### MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Sugar Creek Temperance Society.—Mr. James P. Henderson, Mr. Robert Pardo, and Dr. D. T. Caldwell.

Davidson College Temperance Society.—Mr. A. A. Neely, and Robert H. Morrison, D. D.

Philadelphia and Union Temperance Society.—Rev. Angus Johnston.

### DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Mocksville Temperance Society.—Rev. William A. Hall, and Mr. M. D. Armfield.

### IREDELL COUNTY.

Iredell County Temperance Society.—Messrs. Samuel R. Bell, Auer Hopt, Arcmould Allen, William King, and Joseph K. Scoggs.

Concord Temperance Society.—Messrs. Thos. Boyd, and Miles W. Hall.

### DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Jersey Settlement Temperance Society.—Rev. Thos. McDonald.

Lexington Temperance Society.—Rev. Jesse A. Rankin.

All unmarked thus \* did not attend.

The Convention being thus organized, it was then opened by Prayer, by John Robinson, D. D., of Cabarrus County.

On motion of Mr. John Phifer, of Cabarrus, Resolved, That all regular members of Temperance Societies be invited to sit in this Convention, and to participate in its deliberations.

On motion of Dr. Robinson of Cabarrus, the Convention took up the consideration of appointing a special Agent, to be engaged exclusively in the Temperance cause; and upon the propriety and expediency of the measure, the Convention was addressed at some length by Dr. Robinson, Mr. Penick, McDonald, Johnston, Campbell, Strobel, Seay, Phifer, Armfield, McCree, and Davis.

Mr. Penick then moved the appointment of a Committee of three, in order to devise the ways and means by which the appointment should be made and sustained, and report thereon; and on the adoption of this motion, the President appointed the Rev. D. A. Penick, Samuel Morrison, and Col. George Barnhardt. The further consideration of the subject was then postponed until tomorrow.

The Convention then adjourned to meet this evening in this House, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention again met, and was opened by Prayer by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, of Davidson.

A Temperance Ode was then read by Mr. Penick, and sung by the whole assembly; after which, the Convention was addressed at some length by the Rev. Mr. Strobel and Mr. John Phifer of Cabarrus, and the Rev. J. M. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg.

The Benediction was then pronounced and the Convention adjourned to meet in the morning at 9 o'clock.

### THURSDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention assembled in the Methodist Episcopal Church according to adjournment, and proceeded to business.

The President Mr. D. A. Davis having asked leave of absence, was succeeded by Capt. John McCulloch, as President pro tem.

The subject of the License Law of North Carolina was taken up, and referred to a committee of three, consisting of Mr. John Phifer, Rev. J. A. Rankin, and the Rev. P. A. Strobel.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Penick, the President pro tem. proceeded to appoint a committee of three, to receive the reports of all the statistical facts connected with each Society; and, when collected, to report thereon.

This committee was composed of Rev. John D. Schack, Rev. Thomas S. Campbell, and the Rev. Stephen Frontis.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of appointing a special Agent, made a report—the same was read, considered, and accepted; and, on further consideration of the Report, the Convention was addressed by Dr. Robinson, Messrs. Campbell, Penick, Schack, Johnston of Mecklenburg, and others.

The Convention then agreed to have a recess until 2 o'clock.

### THURSDAY, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention again assembled and proceeded to business, Capt. John McCulloch still presiding as President pro tem.

The following Report of the Committee, in relation to the appointment of a special Agent, was again taken up, considered, and adopted.

The Committee to devise ways and means for securing the services of a Temperance Agent for

the State of North Carolina, and for his support; beg leave to report, that they have given the subject such consideration as their limited time would permit, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, viz:

1. Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed in Salisbury and its vicinity; to which committee the appointment of an Agent be entrusted, with instructions to look out diligently, and immediately for such an Agent, and as soon as it has been ascertained that the means of his support shall have been secured, to engage his services and direct his operations.

2. Resolved, That all the Temperance Societies represented in this Convention, be requested to hold special meetings, between this and the 1st day of January next, ascertain what amount may be depended upon from them respectively towards sustaining the proposed Agent, and report the same as soon as practicable, to D. A. Davis, Chairman of the Standing Committee.

3. Resolved, That the aforesaid Committee be further instructed to correspond with Temperance Societies not represented in this body, and obtain their co-operation in the objects of the Convention; and also, with the view of securing another Convention at such time and place, as the Committee shall agree upon.

All of which is respectfully reported.

DANIEL A. PENICK, SAMUEL MORRISON, GEORGE BARNHARDT, Committee.

Upon the adoption of the above Report, the President pro tem. (under the first resolution) appointed on this committee, viz:

Mr. D. A. DAVIS, Chairman.

Rev. JOHN D. SCHECK, Rev. THOMAS S. CAMPBELL, Rev. STEPHEN FRONTIS, Col. SAMUEL LEMLY, Mr. JOHN C. PALMER, Mr. BENJAMIN FRALEY, Standing Committee.

The following Report on the License Law of North Carolina was presented, and adopted:

The Committee appointed on the subject of the License Law of North Carolina, would respectfully submit the following Preamble and Resolutions.

The evils growing out of the retail of ardent spirits, have long engaged the attention, and awakened the regrets of the benevolent in all countries, where the practice has prevailed.

The enactment and continuance of such a Law, has been regarded by many as a striking anomaly in a system so well adapted, when properly administered, to promote the happiness of the whole people, as the laws of this State generally are.

That such a Law should have remained so long on the Statute Books of England, and of most of the States of the Union, and is perhaps more surprising than that it should ever have passed in either country. The Legislatures of a few of the States of this Union, have wisely and nobly responded to the wishes of the benevolent, and yielding to the still more powerful appeals made to their sympathies, by the scenes of wretchedness produced by this system, have repealed the License Law, and thus delivered their States from the evils resulting from the legalized retail of ardent spirits.

The beneficial effects of such Legislation, it is believed, are clearly seen, and sensibly felt already in those States. This Committee cannot believe that the sound sense of the people of this State, will allow them to linger behind in this noble reform, while as a State, we are emulating the most enterprising in every other species of improvement.

We believe there are various things in the law itself betraying a consciousness on the part of the Legislature passing it, that such a law was legalizing a system iniquitous in its character, and most mischievous in its tendency.

In this light we regard the prohibition in relation to selling spirits to slaves; the tendency of ardent spirits to destroy the value of slaves, and to make them dangerous to the community, is fully recognized by such a prohibition. No one can deny that the effect of spirits, is substantially the same on all persons, and the law as it stands has the appearance of protecting slaves as articles of property, while the temptation may be held out to the master and his sons to destroy themselves, body and soul.

The Legislature seems again to have indicated a consciousness, that the system was iniquitous and mischievous, in forbidding the sale of ardent spirits around the University of N. Carolina, within the limits of 5 miles, and in enacting the same prohibition in relation to Davidson College within two miles.

We greatly rejoice that the Legislature has been so careful to protect the young men of these institutions, from the blighting influence of the spirit-seller, and can only regret, that the youth of the whole State are not equally protected by the general extension of such wholesome laws.

It is the belief, that when the attention of our fellow citizens shall be distinctly turned to this system and its evils, they will not rest satisfied under them, and that a voice will proceed from the mass of the people, before which the license law must give way. In accordance with these views, we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

1. Resolved, That the Law of North Carolina, authorizing the County Courts of this State to issue licenses to retail spirituous liquors, creates a public nuisance, and brings a curse upon the community.

2. Resolved, That the Retail Law is the fruitful source of pauperism, crime, disease and death; GREATLY INCREASES THE AMOUNT OF TAXATION, multiplies the number of widows and orphans, and entails poverty and misery on many desolate wives, and helpless children.

3. Resolved, That the Legislature is responsible for a great portion of the evils which flow from the license system, so long as such law is permitted to remain un repealed.

PHILIP A. STROBEL, JOHN PHIFER, JESSE RANKIN, Com.

Rev. Thomas S. Campbell offered the following Resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we cordially and fully approve of the South Carolina Temperance Advocate, published at Columbia, as an able and well conducted Agent of the Temperance reform, and earnestly recommend it to the Temperance Societies in this State, and especially those represented in this Convention.

Rev. Daniel A. Penick offered the following Resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all the Temperance Societies of the State, to promote as far as possible, the circulation of the annual Report for 1839, and the Monthly Journal of the American Temperance Union.

The Committee of Arrangement announced the appointment of Dr. Robinson, and Rev. D. A. Penick of Cabarrus, and Mr. A. H. Caldwell of Mecklenburg, to address the Convention and citizens this evening, at half past six o'clock.

On motion of Rev. P. A. Strobel, the President Mr. D. A. Davis, and the Secretary Benjamin Austin, and Col. Samuel Lemly were appointed a Committee, to prepare the minutes of this Convention for Publication, and request the Salisbury, and other papers friendly to the cause of Temperance to publish the same.

D. A. DAVIS, BENJAMIN AUSTIN, SAMUEL LEMLY, Committee of Publication.

On motion of Mr. Lockridge, the Convention adjourned to meet in this House, at half past six o'clock, P. M.

### THURSDAY EVENING, half past 6 o'clock.

The Convention again assembled in the presence of a large audience, and after singing a part of the Temperance Ode, it was most eloquently and impressively addressed by Dr. Robinson, and Mr. Penick of Cabarrus, and followed by Mr. A. H. Caldwell of Mecklenburg, who was also listened to by the audience, with a deep and thrilling interest. After which, the Convention proceeded to finish the business for which they had been convened;—and, on motion of Mr. Penick, the following Resolution was offered, and adopted;

Resolved, That one person from each County represented in this Convention, be appointed to collect information in relation to the amount of Taxes imposed upon the people, arising from the sale and use of ardent spirits, and report the result to the Chairman of the Standing Committee of seven.

Mr. JOHN PHIFER, of Cabarrus, " BENJAMIN AUSTIN, of Rowan, " SAMUEL R. BELL, of Iredell, " JOHN M. CALDWELL, of Mecklenburg, " THOMAS MCNEELY, of Davis, Rev. JESSE A. RANKIN, of Davidson, Committee of Information.

On motion of the Rev. A. Y. Lockridge of Rowan, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Citizens of Salisbury for their kindness and attention during the session, and to the Methodist Society, for the use of their Church.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. T. S. Campbell of Salisbury, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

D. A. DAVIS, Chairman. BENJAMIN AUSTIN, CHARLES W. HARRIS, Secretaries.

### REPORT ON STATISTICS.

The Committee to whom was referred the statistics of the Temperance Societies represented in the Convention, and whose duty it was made to prepare for publication a report of the state and prospects of the Temperance cause in our bounds, would say,—That they have only been able to collect information from a small district in Western North Carolina, included in the counties of Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Davis and Rowan; and that they have no information from the cause in the State generally. We are sorry that our information is not more definite and satisfactory. The opinion is entertained by many of our opponents that the cause is languishing in the State, and will finally come to naught. We do not believe that this opinion is well founded. If it were, the friends of the cause might mourn, and its enemies triumph. We are well satisfied that a cause so truly philanthropic and God-like in its character, will ultimately triumph, and save thousands from ruin, though it may, in some places, for a time, appear to languish. We are also happy to say, that within the bounds marked by the Societies represented in this Convention, the cause is generally progressing. There are 23 Societies represented in the Convention, having in them 3599 white members, and 240 colored; making in all 3839. In some neighborhoods distilling and retailing are abandoned; and in more than two-thirds heard from, the cause is reported advancing; while in only one neighborhood it is reported languishing. The first of these Societies was formed Jan. 22, 1829, at Bethany Church, Iredell county, N. C.; and the second, May, 1829, at Poplar Tent, Cabarrus county, N. C. The largest is at Rocky River, Cabarrus; having 400 white and 150 colored members; and the smallest is at Mountain Road, Rowan, having 15 members. It is worthy of remark concerning this, that it embraces only the members of one family, consisting of the father, children, and grand children. Lot the friends of the cause only remain united and zealous, and its influence will yet extend into every recess of drunkenness in the State, and lead the victims of the enemy into the ways of sobriety and truth, where peace abounds and the Genius of Temperance sheds his mild, cheering and undiminished light.

T. S. CAMPBELL, J. D. SCHECK, S. FRONTIS, Committee.

From the New York Herald.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

That splendid steam packet, the Great Western, arrived about ten o'clock on Saturday evening, Nov. 2d, bringing us London dates to Oct. 10th, inclusive. Our active commodore, Robert Martin, boarded her an hour before any of the Wall street leaders, and by the kindness of Capt. Hosken and Mr. Taylor, his obliging clerk, our table was heaped with English papers before eleven o'clock.

There is no change in cotton.

The British Queen left England Nov. 1st—she had 200 berths engaged when the Western left.

The Siddons, which left Oct. 14, has 20 on board.

The news is of a singular character; all at once every other topic seems merged in that of the currency; particularly as concerns the Bank of England and its operations in American financial affairs. We give below the various contradictory statements from the leading London journals in relation to Mr. Jaudon's negotiations there is but little doubt, however, that he has effected, the loan alluded to, and that the house of Baring & Co. are henceforth to be the agents of the U. S. Bank in Europe. It is now said that more than average crop will be received. Several failures have taken place in London and Liverpool.

With regard to Turkey and the East all is in confusion. After the arrival of the British Queen, the mercantile men in London came to the conclusion that the Philadelphia Banks would suspend and the New York Banks hold on, and they acted accordingly.

The Great Western brings out 128 passengers, among whom are the Bishop of Toronto, Maj. Van Buren (son of the President) and lady, his Excellency Baron Roume, Mr. Vanderpool, Member of Congress, Professor Shephard, Mr. Guinard of Halifax, N. S., the contractor for the conveyance of the mails by steam, Capt. T. Hays, U. S. Navy, Col. March, Capt. Workman, Lieut. Lysson, Mr. Craikshank, 93d regt., Dr. B. Hager, Dr. Rogers Dr. T. Smith, Senor de Pina, Senor de Martinez, Mons. Marbal Chibaudier, and a great number of ladies. She also brings out some specie from the Bank of England, and a general cargo of dry goods, silks &c. The specie is for British service in Canada, and amounts to over \$2,000,000.

We are glad to be enabled to state that Mr. Jaudon has made arrangements to meet all the engagements of the U. S. Bank, and that Messrs. Baring will be the agents for that establishment. We may also mention that gentleman has succeeded in getting his list filled for a new loan of £500,000 sterling for three years, secured on Pennsylvania 6 per cent. stock at 94.

Extraordinary outrage on the Queen.—Some senseless scoundrel threw two large stones at the head of the Queen, in her state apartments at Windsor. The affair had created great sensation, but the perpetrator had escaped. The papers talked of "hushing it up."

The Queen has been much annoyed by a man named Bryan, who insisted on marrying her.

The Queen was in excellent health, and desirous of being married.

Another batch of Coburgs have arrived at Windsor from the continent—the hereditary Prince and Princess Albert of "Saxe-Coburg-Gotha." These young gentlemen have taken up their abode in the Castle, a circumstance which has tended to revive the report that the Queen is about to be married. Prince Albert, the younger of the two, is the happy man. He is said to be a Protestant, although his brothers are all Roman Catholics.

The court news records a little chapter of accidents at the Royal Palace. The windows of her majesty's private sitting room were pelted with stones by a madman, and a cry of fire in the castle produced the greatest alarm among the inhabitants of Windsor.

The ship Ayres 500 tons, has left London for Texas with a great many emigrants on board.

The hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, is to marry the Princess Mary of Hesse Darmstadt. Lockart is to marry the rich Miss Coultas.

Louis Philippe still thinks of marrying one of his sons to the Queen of Spain.

The decision of Judge Thompson, in the case of the Amistad negroes, is ridiculed in the London papers.

The Spectator for its honest detection of malice, we will begin to think that we may be in a predicament, flout by us as the whisperings of a passing breeze.—As far as principle is concerned, low; further mortal man cannot urge us to repeat our former declaration,—that we would rather see our doomed country in the hands of present unprincipled Administration, and its leading plunderers, than in those of the Union, who first proposed to "calculate the value of their incipient treason; unless, as we said before, those men have seen the error of their desperate foramen it."

Now we are seriously of the opinion, from above, and the general tenor of his paper for some time past, that this man is at least, politically, and his friends, whom his violence is to injure, to say the least, his extravaganzas. He is evidently armed with a bountiful measure of conceit and self, and must have a marvellous opinion of his own powers, to imagine that we would have a paper from him. His profound admiration of "humble self," is probably as great, as the horror he entertains of that dreadful thing, incantation. The whole of the article above, is insular and outrageous. It is not only altogether deficient in that observance of courtesy which gentlemen always regard in their intercourse, but displays an insolent intolerance, and violent abuse of malignant prescription, entirely at variance with the age and our free institutions. The charge against us, if true, would be a heavy one, and false requires some notice. Our Foreman, who makes up the papers for mail, says that he distinctly, sending a paper to the Spectator, on his former article. No man of gentlemanly feelings, or correct views, would have such a charge under the circumstances. If the paper was not received as usual, it would have been a charitable, and not improbable conclusion, that it might have miscarried; and so grave a charge as the one made, should, at least, have been held until there was some ground for its establishment. If he has not yet received the first paper, we hope he will receive another of the same number, which we have directed to be carefully forwarded to him. Thus much for personal charges.

The political part of the article is characteristic of the Federal party, and though rather violent and undignified, than the consideration of prudent portion of the party would approve, it expresses faithfully the feelings of the Federal Whigs towards the State Rights Republicans. The former Republicans, named by the Whigs, who deserted their principles, may see by this proposition as these, in what regard they are to by their new allies.

Let any State Rights Republican read the article above in which we are called "traitors," daring to entertain political opinions in opposition to the Federal Whigs, and then ask himself, can he continue to act with them. There is no man, nor was there ever, any affinity in the principles of the two parties. We hold, that every citizen has a right to entertain and exercise his political opinions as he may think fit. The Federal Whig holds, that the people are not competent to govern, but need the aid of caucuses dictations to elect them, and instead of liberty of conscience and freedom of opinion, they brand all who dare to differ from them in principle, with the infamous name of "traitors."

THE MACON CONVENTION.

The Convention of "Planters and Merchants," appointed to be held at Macon, Geo., assembled that place on the 22nd of last month. A considerable number of Delegates were present, and more than a hundred; of these, a large proportion was from Georgia, 3 from South Carolina, and 10 from Alabama and Florida. After the Convention had been organized, Dr. Horie of Columbus, Geo., was unanimously chosen President. A report was then made by Gen'l. Hamilton in relation to the arrangements, which he concluded in his late mission to Europe, with some of the great commercial houses in Liverpool and Havre, for the reception of cotton on consignment. We have only seen a notice of the report, and cannot speak further as to its character. It was adopted by the Convention.

A series of Resolutions offered by Col. Gamble of Florida, were then adopted, one of the resolutions is,—that the Southern Banks be invited to concur in a general system of advancing on the Cotton crop, as the only certain means of replenishing their stock of specie.

An error in a short article of our last week's editorial was unobserved until after some numbers of the paper had been struck off. Instead of the bill of the Penn. U. S. Bank being 67, it should have been, the stock.

We noticed in the last Watchman, an extract from a Federal paper printed in Mississippi, in relation to an article which appeared in this paper some time last spring.—The article was on the subject of a National Bank, in which after remarking the abandonment of the scheme by many of its former advocates and friends, we say "It is now understood that Mr. Clay has written a letter to a friend of his in Mississippi, in which, he, for the present, abandons a National Bank."—The Mississippi man wrote himself into a passion at the idea, and swore that neither Mr. Clay, nor his friends, have ever given up a Bank. The honest fellow is too far off in the woods to hear all the news, at an early date, and is moreover, evidently not one of the "knowing ones" in the party, consequently he is liable to make mistakes.—He has probably not heard yet, the fact, that a number of the Clay papers throughout the County pretended to abandon the Bank scheme, as well as Mr. Clay himself,—for a while.—However, as we are not in the habit of making assertions without good reason and foundation, we will give for the information of this Editor, and all whom it may concern, our authority for the statement made.—The following extract from a letter written to

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

Friday Morning, November 15, 1839.

What prevents the Banks from resuming specie payments now?—Exchange on England is lower in New York than it has been for ten years.—No specie is wanted for exportation, on the contrary; the Great Western brought over, her last trip, more than \$2,000,000 from England. Nothing but the embarrassments of the United States Bank prevents the resumption. That Bank has several millions of post notes out, all due, and she knows that the specie will be demanded for them, the day she resumes, and not having the article in her vaults to meet the demand she is compelled to hold back.—Without question, the moment the United States Bank concludes to resume, every solvent Bank in the South will do likewise.

Temperance Convention.—A Convention, composed of a highly respectable and numerous delegation, from different parts of the country, held its session in this place last week, to adopt measures for the furtherance of the Temperance cause. The proceedings will be found in this paper.

The Merchants' Bank of Newbern has not suspended specie payments.

New York.—The Elections in this State, so far as heard from, have resulted in a gain of 11 to the Administration.

The Mississippi Elections are over, but not yet heard from.

Several weeks ago, we made a few remarks on the position of parties in the next Congress. The Newbern Spectator, a paper notoriously ultra-Federal and violent in its character, took the occasion, altogether unprovoked, in noticing our statement, to dispute its correctness and assail the State Rights Republicans with unmeasured abuse, and bitter denunciation. We made a few comments on the article, and never thought of it again, until we found in the Spectator, of the 1st inst, the following remarkable display of "sound and fury."

"We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that the Western Carolinian has been giving our humble self 'a rap over the knuckles' for our belated distrust of nullification. It was less than courteous in the Carolinian to do so and keep from us the number of that paper which contained the 'rap,' and the more so, as we have exchanged with it for years. As we know nothing of the nature of what was said of us, we cannot of course reply or defend, and will merely at present say to the Watchman that its present Editors are quite too new in their vocation to pronounce, ex cathedra, that 'a majority of the Whig party would join in condemning the article referred to,' or on any other subject of Whig policy or feeling. How the Watchman can know what is, or what is not, 'the act of the Whig party,' must be better understood by the public before its dicta become current authority for Whig rejoinders or attacks.—The introduction of the names of Messrs. Rayner, Cherry and Gilliam, is gratuitous on the part of the Watchman, and makes, sadly against its avowed defence of the disunionists. If there be 'no better Whigs' than these gentlemen, as it asserts, (and we do not deny the assertion) they must have been convinced of the error of their nullifying doctrines, with which the Watchman charges them, and like honest patriots, have denounced them. If not,—they are no Whigs! The principles of men who would read our bond of national union asunder at the bidding of such unprincipled politicians as the 'arch traitor' Calhoun, can have nothing in common with any well-informed and honest Whig.

"Should the sound and consistent Whig journals that battled for the union when jeopardized by the novel doctrines of South Carolina find fault with



L. M. Boushelle, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.  
Salisbury, May 2, 1939.





### To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Salisbury and Ashboro to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order, leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M., leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.

JOEL McLEAN.  
N. B. Stage secured at the Mansion Hotel.

### NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

### THOMAS POSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. He has in roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to all who may call on him. His Table, Bag and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 15, 1890. 74

### Tailoring Business.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

### READY MADE CLOTHING.

for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pants, and Vests, of good

### Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the most fashionable and durable style, and warranted to fit. He also keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Casimere and Vestings of the first quality, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

Cutting garments done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch. His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building.

BENJ. F. FRALEY.  
Salisbury, May 2, 1890.

### Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davie Co., on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for sale.

The Tract is about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

### HEALTHY REGION,

and is peculiarly adapted to farming. It has on it a fine Orchard, and a good Meadow. And in view of the advantages, the prospect for the future is unquestionably, as one or two

### GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very rich ore extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine*, is situated a few hundred yards north of it, and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Mr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. J. HEATH.  
Feb. 21, 1890.

### PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

### Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He offers himself that his long experience in the above business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his time, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

### HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and he confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and dispatch.

A. W. RAINEY.  
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1890.

### Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.  
Davidson, April 18, 1890.

### LANDS:

Tract, No. 1—containing 8 1/2 acres, lying on the four mile branch.

" 2—containing 192 acres, lying on the water of the Flat Swamp.

" 3—containing 2,500 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.

" 4—containing 1,650 acres, lying on Flat Swamp.

" 5—containing 607 acres, lying on Lick creek.

" 6—containing 1,412 acres, lying on Flat Swamp.

" 7—containing 600 acres, lying on Lick creek.

" 8—containing 601 acres, lying on Lick creek.

" 9—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.

" 10—containing 1,353 acres, lying on Lick creek.

" 11—containing 1,317 acres, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

### Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

### SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

—CONSISTING OF—  
Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionable of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, May 24th, 1890.

### TAILORING BUSINESS.

O. N. PRICE  
RESPECTFULLY offers his method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Pliner, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the earliest fashions from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

### NEWEST FASHIONS

AND

### Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1889.

### NEW JEWELRY, & C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches, plain English and French, do, gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain), Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and

Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys. Also—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1890.

### Morus Multicaulis, FRUIT TREES, & C.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth) these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

### Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.,

being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, my 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it), for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK.  
Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1890.

### Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths; Satin vestings, figured, very handsome; Black and drab Hats for Summer wear; 8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Damastes; 10 do. Red-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S. F. 50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red; 15 kgs. nails, assorted; 4 genuine mouse-hole Anvils; 2 smiths' Bellows; 1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Macauley's; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 15 or 20 Hot Anker Belling Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screen wire, &c.

—ALSO—  
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champagne Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 29, 1890.

### BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths, comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—  
Wave Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand.

HALL & JOHNSON.  
Fayetteville, May 17, 1890.

### The Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another part of this paper, is still

### FOR SALE.

and any one wishing to purchase can, by paying two or three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the balance on any reasonable time.

B. AUSTIN, Agent.  
Salisbury, July 5, 1890.

### Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper, together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

C. R. & C. K. WHEELER.  
June 7, 1890.

### FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

### Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

Apply at this Office.  
September 30, 1890.

### Warrants for sale here.

### To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

### CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the M. Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—  
for Sale, at the lowest prices, WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSE, Stone-Cutter.  
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1889.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

### UNEXAMPLD MAMMOTH SCHEME:

THE following details of a SCHEME of a LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of \$20 per ticket—the value and Number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially, to the six hundred prize holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold. Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chances. We therefore emphatically say—DELY NOT! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.  
136 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Observe the Number 136.

\$700,000!!! \$500,000!!!

\$25,000!!

6 Prizes of - - \$20,000!!

2 Prizes of - - \$15,000!!

3 Prizes of - - \$10,000!!

### Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS, The richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in This or any other Country.

Tickets only \$20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1890.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers.  
SYLVESTER & CO., 136 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.

### No combination Numbers!!!

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards, in succession. The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

### SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 Prize—The Arcade, 225 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about \$37,000 per annum, and valued at 70,000

1 Prize—City Hotel, 162 ft. on Common street. 140 ft. 6 in. on Camp street.—Rented at \$25,000—valued at 50,000

1 Prize—Dwelling (containing the Arcade) No. 18, 24 ft. front on Natchez street. 7 ft. front on the Natchez street.—Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 24 ft. front on Natchez street. 7 ft. front on the Natchez street.—Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, adjoining the Arcade) No. 29, 24 ft. front on Natchez street. 7 ft. front on the Natchez street.—Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 24, North-east corner of Basin and Custom-house street. 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 ft. on Franklin street, by 127 ft. deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at \$1,000 valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basin, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10 1/2 in. deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at \$1,500—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 389, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal street, by 127 ft. 11 in. deep.—Rented at \$1,000—valued at 15,000

1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock—\$100 each.

" 200 ditto, Commercial ditto, \$100 each

" 150 ditto, Mechanics' & Traders—100 each.

" 100 ditto, City Bank \$100 each.

" 100 ditto, ditto,—\$100 each.

" 100 ditto, ditto,—\$100 each.

" 50 ditto, Exchange Bank, \$100 each.

" 50 ditto, ditto,—\$100 each.

" 25 ditto, Gas Light Bank, \$100 each.

" 25 ditto, ditto,—\$100 each.

" 15 ditto, ditto,—\$100 each.

" 15 ditto, ditto,—\$100 each.

" 10 ditto, ditto,—\$100 each.

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" 10 ditto, ditto,—\$100 each.

" 10 ditto, ditto,—\$100 each.

### Mons. Roueche,

HAVING received a new supply of GROCERIES, takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public, that they can now get bargains indeed for cash. He has all kinds of family provisions, such as

Sugar and Coffee, Soap and Candles, Oranges, Cod Fish, Lemons, Herring, Raisins, Mackerel, Almonds, Sardines, Sweet Crackers, Anchovies, Newark Cider, Lime Juice, Lemon Syrup, Albany Ale, Wines and Liquors

of the best qualities, and of the latest importations. Salisbury, June 24, 1890.

### Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.  
Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '90.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD inform the public, that they still carry on the Tanning Business, and in connection with it, the BOOT and SHOE MAKING at their Tan Yard, on the 2nd Square, East of the Court-House; where they have on hand a quantity of excellent Sole-Leather and Skirting, Harness, Bridle, and Upper Leather, Covering Leather for Coach-makers, and Horse Collars.—Also a large supply of BOOTS, of first and second quality; Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES, of a superior quality; and a large stock of coarse Shoes, of a superior quality.

As we have procured first rate workmen, we have no hesitation in warranting our work to be as well done as any in the State, which we will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to. Also, a first rate pair of Boot Trees, and a set of second handed Lasts for sale.

BROWN & CHAMBERS.  
N. B. Hides will be taken in exchange for work done in the above business.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1890.

### NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE REPUBLICAN.

"THE REPUBLICAN" has been published in Washington, North Carolina, for six months, and will be continued so long as sufficient patronage is received to defray the expenses of its publication. It has now upwards of four hundred subscribers, and it is believed that if those friends to whom this Prospectus is sent will make a little exertion, the number may be doubled. For the support of our paper, we are compelled to rely almost entirely upon our subscription list, as the advertising patronage is almost exclusively in the hands of the Whigs; and they cherish towards our press the better hostility.

It is important that a Republican press should be maintained at this place. It is peculiarly important to the Republican party of this Congressional District.—This town is about the centre of the District. The importance of the press may safely be inferred from the malignant and bitter persecution we have received from the Whigs for our effort to establish it. It is important to the whole Republican party of North Carolina, that this press should be maintained. There is no other Republican paper published in a circuit of 50 miles; and if we except the *Tarboro' Press*, there is none within 75 miles. There is no Republican paper published in the Newbern District. We are thankful to our friends in that District for the aid we have already received in extending our circulation, and hope they will help us still farther.

The name of our paper indicates its character. It is a warm advocate of the old Jeffersonian doctrines as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. It is the *unsparring foe of monopoly*. It wages, no half-way opposition, but "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." We will not compromise on this point: interests may be compromised, but principles never. In the contest now going on between the money power and popular liberty, it will be found as heretofore a zealous, and we hope, an efficient advocate of the rights of the people. It will advocate free trade and the rights of labor, and oppose the union of Bank and State, as not less corrupting than the union of Church and State. It supports the present Administration, and will continue to do so as long as the Government is administered on sound Republican and State-Rights doctrines.

All sectarian and irrelevant matters will be carefully excluded from the columns of "The Republican." Our paper is published in the midst of constant personal danger: in fact we are almost weekly the subject of personal assault.

We hope those to whom this is sent will make some effort to procure subscribers. Our terms are Three Dollars per annum.

We do not expect a profit of one dollar beyond the support of the press.

GEORGE HOUSTON, Sen.  
Editor and Proprietor.

September 30, 1890.

### MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE universal estimation in which the celebrated *Life Pills and Phenix Bitters* are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among the afflicted fellow-creatures, than from interested consideration, that the Proprietor of these pre-eminent successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; or in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain.—The Proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious headache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and members, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and febrile obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of consciousness in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the reputation of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons relating to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hyccient affections, hypochondriacal, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotic class of disease, yield to the efficacy of the *Phenix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their dis-

tinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.